

1 P. Kristofer Strojnik, SBN 242728  
2 pstrojnik@strojniklaw.com  
3 Esplanade Center III, Suite 700  
4 2415 East Camelback Road  
5 Phoenix, Arizona 85016  
6 415-450-0100 (tel.)

7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 THERESA BROOKE, a married woman  
11 dealing with her sole and separate claim,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 COLONY NORTHSTAR INC., a  
15 Maryland corporation dba Fairfield Inn by  
16 Marriott Vacaville,

Defendant.

Case No:

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

**(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)**

17 Plaintiff Theresa Marie Brooke alleges:

18 **PARTIES**

19 1. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke is a married woman. Plaintiff is legally disabled,  
20 and is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2),  
21 the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 et seq., the  
22 California Unruh Civil Rights Act. Plaintiff ambulates with the aid of a wheelchair due  
23 to the loss of a leg.

24 2. Defendant, Colony Northstar Inc., owns and/or operates and does  
25 business as the hotel Fairfield Inn by Marriott Vacaville located at 370 Orange Drive in  
26 Vacaville, California. Defendant's hotel is a public accommodation pursuant to 42  
27  
28

1 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(A), which offers public lodging services. On information and belief,  
2 Defendant's hotel was built or renovated after March 15, 2012.

3 **JURISDICTION**

4 3. Jurisdiction in this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 42  
5 U.S.C. § 12188.

6 4. Plaintiff's claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district and  
7 Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district.

8 5. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c)  
9 in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions  
10 giving rise to the claims occurred.

11 **ALLEGATIONS**

12 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's hotel does not have an access aisle at the  
13 passenger loading zone adjacent to the hotel lobby in violation of Section 503 of the  
14 2010 Standards.

15 7. Plaintiff formerly worked in the hospitality industry and her husband  
16 works in the travel industry. She and her husband are avid travelers to California for  
17 purposes of leisure travel and to "test" whether various hotels comply with disability  
18 access laws. Testing is encouraged by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

19 8. Plaintiff and her husband traveled to the North Bay in late June of this  
20 year for purposes of leisure and to test accessibility at local hotels.

21 9. During this trip, Plaintiff personally visited Defendant's hotel.  
22 Defendant's hotel has a passenger loading zone because the pickup and dropoff area  
23 directly outside of the lobby is designed and intended as a loading zone.

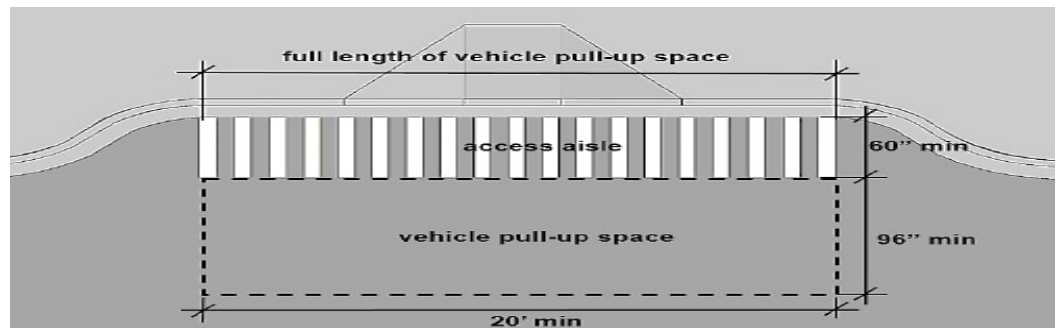
24 10. While at Defendant's hotel, she discovered that Defendant's hotel has a  
25 barrier to entry, which is that the passenger loading zone does not have an access aisle.  
26 The requirement of an access aisle at a passenger loading zone relates to Plaintiff's  
27 disability of not having one leg and being forced to use a wheelchair because access  
28 aisles are required so persons in a wheelchair can maneuver without threat of danger

from other vehicles and without other encumbrances blocking their pathway. The lobby, therefore, is inaccessible to Plaintiff by way of the passenger loading zone because there is no access aisle.

11. Plaintiff gained actual and personal knowledge of a barrier while visiting Defendant's hotel, and as a result, she was deterred from entering the hotel.

12. Plaintiff will re-visit this hotel later this summer, which should be sufficient time for Defendant to make the simple remediation of placing an access aisle. In the event that Defendant does not provide this important access, she will remain deterred and not attempt to gain access.

13. An illustration of a correct access aisle is provided below:



14. The following photograph depicts a perfect example of an access aisle at a hotel passenger loading zone:



(Black arrow pointing at perfectly placed access aisle. Yellow arrows pointing at vehicles respecting the safe space and providing clear passage to lobby entrance for person in wheelchair).

1  
2 15. Defendant's hotel passenger loading zone does not have the access aisle  
3 depicted in the illustration and photograph in Paragraphs 13 and 14 above. Plaintiff has  
4 documented the violation.

5 16. It is readily achievable to modify the hotel to provide an access aisle.  
6 Provision of an access aisle is extremely inexpensive.

7 17. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and others will continue to be unable to  
8 independently use Defendant's hotel in violation of her rights under the ADA.

9 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 18. Plaintiff incorporates all allegations heretofore set forth.

11 19. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others in that it has  
12 failed to make its public lodging services fully accessible to, and independently usable  
13 by, individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and §  
14 12182(b)(2)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above.

15 20. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff in that it has failed to  
16 remove architectural barriers to make its lodging services fully accessible to, and  
17 independently usable by individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C.  
18 §12182(b)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above. Compliance with the  
19 2010 Standards would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's lodging  
20 services nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

21 21. In violation of the 2010 Standards, Defendant's hotel passenger loading  
22 zone does not have a disability access aisle as required by Section 503 of the Standards.

23 22. Compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards,  
24 as described above, is readily achievable by the Defendant. *Id.* Readily achievable  
25 means that providing access is easily accomplishable without significant difficulty or  
26 expense.

27 23. Defendant's conduct is ongoing, and Plaintiff invokes her statutory right  
28 to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees.



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- 2 b. Permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR §
- 3 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its
- 4 passenger loading zone into full compliance with the requirements set
- 5 forth in the ADA;
- 6 c. Payment of costs and attorney's fees;
- 7 d. Damages in the amount of \$4,000.00; and
- 8 e. Provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and
- appropriate.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

9 Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on issues triable by a jury.

10

11 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 2d day of July, 2021.

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15 P. Kristofer Strojnik (242728)

16 Attorneys for Plaintiff

17 **VERIFICATION**

18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

19 DATED this 2d day of July, 2021.

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22 Theresa Marie Brooke

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